

THE DAILY PRESS.

HENRY REED & CO.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1860.

Another Terrible Tornado.

The telegraph this morning announced the passage of a fearful tornado over a part of Kentucky and Indiana, north-western Illinois and Eastern Iowa, causing great destruction to property and a loss of some sixty lives.

Reaction of Republican Fanaticism.

Several Republican papers in various parts of the State, even in some of the most radical anti-slavery districts, are engaged in impressing the party with the eminent fitness of Noah H. Swayne, of Columbus, for the Supreme Bench of Ohio, to succeed Judge Brinkhoff. There can hardly be a doubt of Mr. Swayne's ability and fitness. He will make a safe, conservative Judge, with none of the non-sense of nullification about him, but holding the same opinion as Judge Swan on the constitutionality of the Fugitive-slave Law.

In sympathy with this popular appreciation of his eminent fitness, Mr. Swayne, who, since the organization of the Republican party has not taken an active interest in politics, has manifested a call to address his fellow-Republicans on the issues of the day. He was announced to address a Lincoln ratification meeting at Columbus on Friday night, and it was there stated that only imperative necessity prevented, and that he would take an early opportunity to address his fellow-citizens. It seems to be regarded as a matter of great moment that Mr. Swayne should address his fellow-citizens on the issues of the day, as his long retirement from politics must have resulted in a vast accumulation of political wisdom, and, as in nature the importance of partition is usually in ratio to the time occupied in gestation, the address of Mr. Swayne on political topics is regarded in the Capital City as a momentous event. Indeed, the case naturally excites one's wonder how the Republican party existed so long without Mr. Swayne's wisdom on the issues of the day.

It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Swayne, who has, hitherto, been too conservative to sympathize with the Republican party, should take a lively interest in its success, just as it has nominated one of its most radical and irrepressible men for the Presidency; and the coincidence is rendered all the more striking and unaccountable by the fact that a Judge of the Supreme Court is soon to be nominated.

We might remark parenthetically that the ratification meeting referred to was the second at Columbus; not that the nomination of Mr. Lincoln has generated such an amount of enthusiasm that two ratification meetings are required to let it off, for there is no place in the State that takes the struggles and contingencies of politics with so much equanimity as Columbus; which, perhaps, is owing to an abiding confidence that whatever the event of the election, it will always bring the same quantity of fish to their net. But the first ratification meeting was not under proper management, and it is of vital importance that the right parties should be prominent on these occasions; the ratification party being merely a political fancy. Senator Chase was the star of the first ratification; likewise Governor Dennison, who pledged his "undivided support" to the Chicago nomination. It is a great relief to know that the Governor's support will not be divided. The second occasion seems to have been to ratify Mr. Galloway, popularly known as Sam Galloway, into the proper position in the movement; likewise to relieve Mr. Swayne, as before mentioned, and the occasion was rendered peculiarly interesting by Mr. Galloway's beautiful and sincere eulogy of Mr. Chase, whom he suddenly seems to love with all the fervor of a nature tender and affectionate, that if it has any fault, it is the same that afflicted Mrs. Skewton—too much heat.

But we were noticing the Republican movement in favor of the nomination of Mr. Swayne when we were led into a digression on the interesting topic of Columbus politics. We look upon this movement as evidence of the striking change which has taken place in Republican sentiment in Ohio, and of the growth of a healthy, conservative and national feeling. A comparison of this with some of the former fanaticism of the party will illustrate it. Not a year ago the hopes of a majority of the Supreme Court of Ohio, sustaining the constitutionality of the Fugitive-slave Law, in the celebrated Wellington rescue cases, which had excited much feeling in the North part of the State. The Reserve was rampant; the venerable Joshua R. Giddings was moved to sound his ram's horns against the Republican Jericho. Hopes of retaining the Republican ascendancy in the State, for a season, had the party farewell, and freedom has rarely shrieked so dismally as at this decision. Judge Swan was immolated on the altar of freedom, at the Convention which met soon after, and the Republican Caligula regretted only that the majority of the Court had but one neck, that the blow which decapitated Judge Swan could have dropped all their heads in the same basket.

In proportion to their sanguinary feelings toward Judge Swan, was their enthusiastic admiration of Judges Brinkhoff and Rutledge, who dissented from the majority, and maintained the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive-slave Law. What regrets were expressed that all the Judges were not like unto them! What determination to make them so as fast as the expiration of their official terms would permit! Now, mark the change! Judge Brinkhoff's term is about to expire. His integrity, ability and fitness for the Bench are only marred by his ill-judgedness on the Fugitive-slave Law, and Republicans who, not a year ago, could hardly await the natural period of his existence, to enshrine him among the Apollons of freedom, now propose to rebuke him by putting a Judge in his place, who, when Judge Brinkhoff decided the fugitive law unconstitutional, distinguished himself by the array of precedents which he brought to sustain the United States Marshal and the constitutionality of the law, and who will hold, as Judge Swan did, that although it may have been unconstitutional when enacted, precedents have accumulated upon it until they have made it constitutional.

This striking reaction of Republican fanaticism in Ohio is a cheering sign that an era of sound national feeling is about to begin in the North, and it affords encouragement that instead of grudgingly fulfilling their constitutional obligations to the South in restoring fugitives, the Republicans of Ohio will soon discharge them with such zeal that United States Marshals may be entirely relieved from this department of their duties.

Post Mortem.

The following account of James Watson Webb upon Greeley, will apply to the men generally which were used to defeat Mr. Seward at Chicago. The pretenses that were used against his nomination, and repeated persistently and impudently, as if they were facts and reasons, were false, every one known to be so by those who used them. There was not a single reason against Mr. Seward's nomination that was not equally fatal to the party. The Tribune admitted this in an article some months ago, in which, after discussing the policy of nominating a radical Republican, or of taking up some outsider who would unite other elements, it said that if the party could elect any straight-out Republican, it could elect Mr. Seward, and if it could not elect him, it was useless to talk of Chase, Lincoln or Banks. The Cincinnati Gazette, which comes to the relief of Mr. Greeley, will recollect that this was his view of the case, and that a conservative man was what the emergency required at that time; and the hopes of success, and the enthusiasm which Lincoln's nomination has excited in that and the Tribune, are rather peculiar under the circumstances.

The Convention was a disgraceful exhibition of falsehood and treachery of men to each other, who profess to be contending for great principles. The attacks and political hostility which a Republican statesman had incurred by maintaining the Republican cause, when to do so was to incur social odium and personal insult, when it was proscribed in the Senate of the United States as not belonging to any healthy political organization, were seized on by Republicans themselves and made the means to break him down. A writer to the New York Tribune shows the sentiment. He exalts that the nomination of Lincoln deprives the Democrats of all the political ammunition which they had accumulated against Seward, and that they will be unable to manufacture a new supply against Lincoln in time for the present canvass. Mr. Seward has borne the brunt of the attacks of the Democracy, from the time when he was the forlorn hope of Republicanism, until it has grown to be a powerful party; therefore, when the party is preparing for the great contest for victory, it cautions him, to take up a leader who will not be a conspicuous object for the enemy's fire. How can a party expect success, which is guilty of such treachery to its own leaders? The policy of this today is most terrible and miserable. Did the Democracy fail to have ammunition for the campaign when Fremont was nominated? a man not before a shining mark. They at least had enough to keep the Republicans all the while on the defensive.

The following is what Webb says: As for Greeley, he is as much disappointed in the nomination of Lincoln as he was gratified by the defeat of Seward. His malice is equalled only by his insane ambition; and although he was once a devoted supporter of Lincoln, after him Chase or Wade, he is content to take Lincoln because Seward was defeated, and his revenge thus gratified. Beyond all peradventure, next to Seward, Mr. Lincoln was the strongest man before the Convention, and while it is right and proper that the people of New York and the United States should know why it was that the most gifted statesman in America—her purest and ablest patriot, and the father of the Republican party—was ruthlessly sacrificed upon a plea which was conceived in falsehood and which was only equalled by their disregard of truth and honor. The Republicans of this State and nation are entitled to know how William H. Seward was defeated at Chicago, and by whom. It is their right to keep over his sacrifice, and to punish those who have cheated and deceived him.

The Catholic Telegraph, of the 24, has an article entitled, "THE DAILY PRESS ON PERFECTION," which, had it appeared in a Protestant journal, would seem to have demanded an effort on our part to sustain, by process of reasoning, the positions therein impugned. Because our Protestant brethren frankly admit the right to employ human reason in theological discussions, so long as it does not tell against them; while our Catholic ditto with greater stringency, but more consistency, do not exactly admit the use of reason on any occasion. Our true position, therefore, in respect to the Reverend gentleman of Telegraph, is that of "a sheep before the shearer."

If we might be permitted to suggest, however, we would say that we did not intend to write a whole system of theology, or to include even our own system of theology in the one short paragraph, quoted in the Telegraph, which we copy: "Reasoning analogically, it is fair to presume—although it sounds unorthodox to do so—that the world which we mean humanity will not be permitted to come to an end until man has faculties with which man is gifted by the Creator have been fully and symmetrically developed, in some one race or generation."

If we rightly understand ourselves, we may say, we sincerely think we do—believe several things not contained in the foregoing; and we can not but look upon it as a little hard to be treated as if we had written in one sentence the entire sum and substance of all our religious beliefs, impressions and convictions, and especially had to be put on trial and convicted of belief of all in the multitudinous array of doctrine which it does not happen to contain. We do not understand upon what process, out of the above extract, are to be inferred our ideas of "essential imperfection of human nature," or its "existing depravity," or the "transgression," and upon that point, as in duty bound, we beg, at all proper times and seasons, to be instructed.

We do hold—and of this the Telegraph complains—that humanity is improvable; and that, being improvable, it will improve. What it is, or is, or how it came to be thus, is, to this opinion, of no consequence. We never saw Adam fall, and therefore, having no certain knowledge upon that point, we leave it out of the calculation altogether. The true logical sequence of original sin is predestination; and of predestination, the utter folly and futility of all churches, creeds, ceremonies, liturgies, sacrifices, observances—in short, of all that goes popularly by the name of religion. So much, reason tells us; but the return of this naughty propensity to reason warns us that we are trespassing, and puts us in mind to stop where we are.

The Waggoner Case.

A report of the proceedings yesterday in this case will be found in our Newport columns. It will be seen from it that the toils in which this man is now involved do not grow out of any interest in the subject of slavery, but any apprehension that they may be involved by the discharge of this man, but they are caused entirely by the interest which a few persons, of that class which usually fasten themselves upon minor city and county offices, and which are pretty much alike in all States, have acquired in Waggoner, in the shape of fees, through various ramifications, and board and reward. All these seem to be dependant on selling Waggoner into slavery, and these persons probably presume upon the impunity which the supposed exaltation of the residents of a slave State, on any question involving slavery, may give them, to press their interests with great boldness.

There can hardly be a doubt that Waggoner was never a slave. The evidence of the Virginians, even if in legal form, would establish no claim on him. His father and mother were regularly manumitted, and even if the will was set aside, twenty-seven years after that, young Waggoner was born in the mean time in Ohio, while the will was valid; besides, there never was any attempt made to reclaim the manumitted slaves.

The policy of enslaving free negroes is regarded by the most conservative slaveholders as dangerous to the institution. It brings a mischievous element into the midst of faithful negroes, endangering the property of honest slaveholders, solely for the benefit of the dubious class of borderers who engage in this business of kidnapping free negroes, or of making them into slaves after they have been kidnapped. It certainly is not for the interest of the South to encourage this class of people, for they have just as much to bid for their operations, in decaying slaves from their masters, and selling them South, or in adding them to escape North for the sake of the reward for their seizure, as in kidnapping free negroes; and the conscience which would engage in one, would be found easy enough for the other.

In regard to Waggoner's admission that he is a slave, there is no doubt that he has so admitted. Neither can there be any reasonable doubt that he is free. People can draw their own conclusions as to the means that have been used to convince him that he is a slave; but there is nothing remarkable in it. Slaves that have been stolen and carried South and sold, have been brought under the same conviction in regard to their temporary masters, in spite of their habitual dread of being sold South; and whatever the motives and means by which Waggoner has been brought to a public confession that he is a slave, their efficacy has been seen too often to allow his admissions to have any weight.

A Tax Upon Learning.

The new Tariff Bill now before Congress changes the duty upon books from the present rate of five per cent, ad valorem, to fifteen cents per pound, weight. The effect of this alteration will be to contribute largely to the profits of several extensive publishing houses in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and to work a serious injury to all others who have to do with books, both traders and purchasers.

Upon the current literature the effect will be to discourage indigenous authorship. The foreign print being, by the weight of the duty, shut out from competition with the home printed, American houses will be led still more to prefer the works of English writers, which have the prestige of a foreign origin, over others of equal merit by authors at home, especially as the former can be procured at the cost of a single copy, while, in the latter case, something must be paid to the producer.

The American publisher, having the market to himself, will venture to reprint what otherwise he would not; and as the market can only receive a certain quantity, the result will be that the home is postponed to the foreign author; American Literature is discouraged.

In respect to works that are not now reprinted, or only at long intervals—such as comprise the great mass of the really valuable libraries—and those works of science which, not being designed for general circulation, do not find in this country a demand sufficient to justify a reprint, the effect of the proposed measure will fall heavily upon a purchaser. Taking for example, The Encyclopedia Britannica, now in the course of publication, the circulation of which in the United States is probably about twelve hundred copies, under the present law, the duty upon this work would be \$5.88 for each set; under the proposed arrangement, it will amount to over \$22. That, in this case, the tax will fall upon the ultimate purchaser, it will be difficult to deny.

It is a little remarkable that while Great Britain is taking off the duty upon foreign papers, and in several ways relieving learning of the burdens hitherto imposed upon it, the statesmen of this Union, who claim to be by so many degrees an improvement upon those of the parent country, are contriving to fall into the very line of policy which the others have abandoned. The present plan is one that has recently been concocted by a few extensive publishing houses in the Eastern cities, for their own special benefit, and if it should be permitted to become the law of the land, its most appropriate title will be, "An Act to increase the profits of certain book firms in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, at the expense of American writers, booksellers and readers generally."

AN ENGLISH DEFAULTER SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS SERVITUDE.—Pullinger, the English defaulter, has met his doom in a sentence in a twenty years penal servitude. The English attempt to effect of this sort was a prompt and unflinching adherence to the principles of natural justice which ought to make us blush for the slovenly administration of criminal law in some parts at least of this country. No matter what a man's seeming character has been, his reputation or social station, if he shows himself a rogue in England, he is put relentlessly to the bar of criminal justice, is found guilty, and punished, without regard to any thing but the actual circumstances to which his own villainy has reduced him. Of a gentleman, good conduct is expected. If he becomes guilty of crime, like this Pullinger, he forfeits his past reputation, reduces himself to the mere condition of a man who is a scoundrel without any landings or sophistications of any sort about him, and is treated according to what he is, not what he has seemed to be before.

A WIFE'S REGARD FOR HER HUSBAND'S FAULTS.—With a true wife the husband's faults should be a secret. A woman forgets what is due to herself when she contemplates that of her husband, and a female confidant, a wife's bosom should be the tomb of her husband's failings.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXV CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson presented a resolution that the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence or other papers on file in his department in relation to the arrest on board of an American vessel at Palermo of Father Lanza, an Italian patriot, by the Italian Consul, agent of Henry H. Barstow, the Consul of the United States at that place. Adopted.

Mr. Kennedy moved to take up the bill to give the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the District, to connect with the Virginia Road.

Mr. Cameron moved to amend the bill, in its ratification, so that it should discriminate against Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kennedy said he would take the occasion to reply to the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and wanted to show that his opposition to the bill was based on personal interest.

The motion to take up the bill relative to the Homage grant. Agreed to.

Mr. Polk moved to strike out the second and third sections of the bill, compelling claimants to sue in two years or forfeit their land.

The subject was postponed until 11½ o'clock to-morrow.

The Kansas bill was taken up. Mr. Sumner's speech on the barbarism of slavery was very lengthy; the following are the opening sentences: "Undertaking now, after a silence of more than four years on an important subject, I should suppose it would be natural to such an occasion if I did not declare on the threshold my gratitude to the Supreme Being, through whose benign aid I am enabled, after much suffering and many changes, once again to resume my duties here, and to speak for the cause which is so near my heart. When I last entered into this debate it became my duty to expose the evils of slavery, and to point out the immediate admission of that Territory as a State of this Union with a constitution forbidding slavery. Time has passed, but the question remains precisely where I left it, I am happy to avow that rate of moderation which it is said may venture even to fix the boundaries of wisdom to each, and could intrude these into this chamber. I have no personal wrongs to avenge; only a barbarous nature could attempt to wield that vengeance which is due to the cause."

Mr. Sumner, speaking for freedom in Kansas, I have spoken for freedom everywhere, for civilization, and as the less is considered the greater, so all sciences, all refinements, all charities, all delights of life, embodied in this cause. You may regret, but it will be only for to-day. The sacred mission of the free press, and the living, refining, and elevating power of the press, the same question will soon be carried before that high tribunal supreme over the Senate and Court, where the judges will be millionaires or where the judgment rendered will be the solemn charge of an aroused people, instructing a new priest in the name of freedom, to see that civilization receives no detriment."

Mr. Cheest made a brief response to Mr. Sumner's speech, speaking of it as an extraordinary one after ranging over Europe, and denouncing the back-sliding of the English aristocracy and favoring at their expense the rights of States and men had reappeared in the Senate. We had hoped after the punishment he had received for his former conduct, that he would have learned propriety, but he had reached his former vulgarity and mendacity. The Egyptians defied reptiles, but it remains for Northern Abolitionists to defy the judgment of malice, mendacity and cowardice.

He was not inclined to put further punishment on the receiver of a former punishment, who had been twice through the living, yelping out volumes of slander; he would therefore endeavor to keep quiet.

Mr. Sumner said he had pointed out the barbarism of slavery, and the Senator's rejoinder should go as an appendix and a fitting illustration of his argument.

HOUSE.—The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Postoffice Deficiency Bill, and unconcerned in that striking out the provision for the restoration of the suspended inland mail service, and requiring proposals from the lowest bidder for carrying the mail between Charleston and Panama.

Among other bills reported from the committee were the following:

By Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, authorizing a survey of the route of a proposed railroad from Kentucky to California, and to the Territory, at a sum not exceeding \$100,000, instead of the semi-monthly service by steamer at \$125,000.

He also introduced a weekly mail between the United States and twelve ports on the Mexican Gulf, according to the Butterfield plan.

Mr. Colfax, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating \$150,000 for a Postoffice in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. Carter, Saturday was set apart for the consideration of District of Columbia business.

Mr. Harkin, from the Printing Committee, reported back the joint resolution reducing the price of printing, and said he would call for a vote on Wednesday.

Various private bills were passed under the suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, the House took up the bill making the Convention for sending delegates to both Richmond and Baltimore. Those in favor of sending to Richmond alone are regarded as a minority, and those in favor of sending to Baltimore alone are in a similar fix. A harmonious result on any way is uncertain, but perhaps there may be an adjustment by sending delegates to both cities, with authority to consult with the Richmond Convention.

In the latter event the Charleston platform will be adopted and delegates will be sent to Baltimore. The general impression is that the House will not be so easily won over by the Convention favor sending delegates to both Richmond and Baltimore. Those in favor of sending to Richmond alone are regarded as a minority, and those in favor of sending to Baltimore alone are in a similar fix. A harmonious result on any way is uncertain, but perhaps there may be an adjustment by sending delegates to both cities, with authority to consult with the Richmond Convention.

From Arizona.

St. Louis, June 4.—The correspondence of the Republic from Mesilla, Arizona, reports Indian outrages in various parts of the Territory.

A train of twenty-four mules from Sonora was attacked by the Apaches, near Hanover copper mines, and captured. Five persons were killed.

All the mules at Ewell and Dragon Springs Stations, on the Overland Mail Route, had been stolen; and the route, being without protection, is liable to interruption. Fort Fillmore was the only reliance, and was said to be garrisoned by ten men.

The commanding officer, Lieut. Whistler, had been supplied with rifles for volunteers, who had gone out to chase the Indians, and refused.

The late frost had destroyed the fruit.

Great Tornado in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kentucky.

Sixty Lives Lost!

CHICAGO, June 4.—A terrible tornado passed over western Iowa and north-western Illinois last night.

The telegraph lines west of the Mississippi River being down we are unable to ascertain how far west the tornado reached and what amount of loss of life and property.

At Clinton, Iowa, it commenced at half-past seven last evening, and although lasting but two and a half minutes it caused more destruction of life and property than any similar storm that has ever visited this portion of the country.

The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, on opposite sides of the river, were almost entirely destroyed. In Camanche, thirty-two dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and still there is a number that can not be got out.

In Albany, five or six dead bodies were found, with about fifty wounded; some seriously. We have not yet been able to obtain a list of the victims.

The citizens of Fulton, Illinois, and Clinton, Iowa, are doing everything for the relief of the sufferers.

From the other towns on the route of the tornado that can be reached by telegraph, we learn that the destruction of life and property was equally great.

At Morrison, Ill., the following were killed, as we can learn: Mrs. Richmond, and her son, Dorr, Geo. Roworth, one child named Barham. Those seriously wounded were Thos. Digby, Ben. Loth and wife, Mr. Richmond and Miss Mary.

At Lynden, three miles south of Sterling, fifteen persons were badly injured by having arms and legs broken.

The storm passed two miles northwest of Albany. Reports say over ten lives lost, and a number badly injured. Mrs. Morris, and a child named Bigsby, were killed. Those severely injured are Mr. Moss and daughter, Mr. Sackett, boy named Northway, and Mr. W.

The tornado appears to have a course almost due east. From the Mississippi to Rock River scarcely a house or barn on the direct track, which was about half a mile wide, is left standing.

From all accounts, probably not less than sixty lives have been lost.

The extent of damage to stock and property, which is very large, can not be estimated for some time.

The following are the names of those killed at Albany, Ill.: D. Jones, B. Edner, two children of Mr. Riley, and Miss Ryle. Fatally wounded—Mr. Riley; Miss Mary Stagg, and Mrs. Slocum. Badly hurt—Mrs. Perkins; Mrs. Seward; Mrs. Chapman and child; Mr. McManis; Mrs. Cole; Moses Bishop, wife and child; Mrs. Whitcomb, leg broken; Mrs. Eifer; Fred Miller; Mr. Ostrander, and several others more or less injured.

At public meetings, to-day, the citizens of Fulton resolved to furnish all the sufferers with houses, and all the assistance that may be required.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—A violent storm passed over Anderson, Ind., about 2 P. M. to-day. Half built almost as large as hen's eggs. Great damage was done to crops, &c.

Louisville, June 4.—A violent but brief storm accompanied with rain, this afternoon, did some damage here and on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It destroyed buildings, damaged crops, uprooted forests, &c., in Bullitt and Madison Counties.

One Day Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Nova Scotia.

FANTHER POINT, June 4.—The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool, May 23, via Queenstown, 24th ult., passed this point at four o'clock this morning, en route to Quebec. The news is one day later.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—Gortschakoff has been invited to the Russian Ministry to the Great Powers, explaining that Turkey was not invited to the Conference on the condition of the Christians there, because she was not one of the five great Powers, and her admittance may make it necessary to admit Sardinia and other minor States.

Rome, May 24.—An official dispatch from Naples, dated the 22d, says that the Sicilian insurgents were attacked and dispersed on the 21st, by a battalion of Royal Chasseurs, and that 128 rebels were killed. The insurrection is making no progress.

Toronto, May 24.—George Seward, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes a communication refuting certain statements of the Greenland Cable Deputation to Lord Palmerston. Seward showed greater facilities than is generally believed exist for the safe establishment of a line between Ireland and America.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says it is probable that Sicily is lost to the Bourbons.

It was said that Napoleon was dissatisfied with Sardinia, who, he says, has taken advantage of the period previous to the ratification of the treaty, and sold crown lands which should revert to France.

It was reported that Lamoriciere had found out that his hands were completely tied by the authority at Rome. The French Commissioner will not allow him to attack the Piedmontese or assist Naples.

The Papal Government has received important documents, containing instructions for raising an insurrection in the States of the Church, Ambruzzi and Calabria.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It is officially stated that the Government will offer a million of dollars for the purchase made of coal privileges in Chicago, from Ambrose and Thompson. The contract was made by the Navy Department, and only needs confirmation by Congress.

It has been no determination as to the successor of Mr. Daniels, on the bench of the Supreme Court. The names which have been mentioned in that connection are the result of mere speculation.

It is probable that the Japanese will not leave before Thursday, and that their visit to Buffalo will be omitted from the programme. It will be recalled that the Pacific Railroad Bill was recommended by the House to a select committee, in order to remove the difficulty growing out of the powers proposed to be bestowed on the grantees, and to render the franchise more secure. This morning in the committee Mr. Fenton offered an amendment, which was unanimously agreed to, providing that the grantees or their associates shall not be become vested with any grant, right or interest secured by the bill, otherwise than in a corporate character and capacity, to be first acquired by them or such of them as shall accept the terms and conditions of this act, and State jurisdiction in and through which the contemplated railroad shall be constructed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASONIC, STARRED COMMUNION.

THE MASONIC, STARRED COMMUNION, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOL.—The Third District School, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC.—PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

WEST END AND BRIGHTON.—WEST END AND BRIGHTON, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

THE BEST HAIR DRESSING.—THE BEST HAIR DRESSING, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

EWING'S REJUVENATOR.—EWING'S REJUVENATOR, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

THE OPENING PARTY.—THE OPENING PARTY, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

ON THURSDAY JUNE 14, 1860.—ON THURSDAY JUNE 14, 1860, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

MENTER'S BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.—MENTER'S BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 101 West Fourth-st., on Friday, June 5, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN C. FAIR, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, will be held at the residence of J. A. Mason, 1